

## DEWEY SENDS GOOD NEWS.

## MANILA WILL YIELD SOON.

THE BLOCKADE STRICTLY MAINTAINED  
AND FOOD SCARCE IN THE CITY.

HE HAS PLENTY OF COAL—THE REBELS  
HAVE MADE NO DEMONSTRATION—A  
GUNBOAT TAKEN—FOREIGN WAR-  
SHIPS ON THE WATCH.

Washington, May 15.—The following cable  
dispatch was received by the Navy Department  
today from Admiral Dewey:

Cavité, May 13 (Hong Kong, May 15).—Main-  
taining strict blockade. Reason to believe that  
the rebels are hemming in the city by land, but  
have made no demonstration. Scarcity of pro-  
visions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish  
Government will be obliged to surrender soon. Can  
take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and  
miserable. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao  
attempting to run blockade. Have plenty coal.  
One British, one French, two German, one Japa-  
nese vessels here observing.

DEWEY.

This dispatch brought welcome news to the  
President, and particularly to Secretary Long  
and the naval officials who are watching the  
Admiral's movements with so much interest,  
although no apprehension existed as to his suc-  
cess. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has  
lost none of the prestige gained in his memora-  
ble fight of two weeks ago, and that, while he  
refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has  
it practically at his mercy. The Admiral ex-  
presses the belief that the rebels are hemming  
in the city by land, but the fact that he says  
explicitly that they have made no demonstra-  
tion seems to disprove thoroughly the published  
reports that they had already entered Manila  
and had begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.  
The best evidence of the effectiveness of the  
blockade maintained by the American Admiral  
and also of the work of the insurgents in sur-  
rounding the city is shown in the statement in  
the dispatch that provisions are scarce in the  
city of Manila, which seems to indicate  
to Admiral Dewey an early surrender by the  
Spanish authorities. Another published report  
also seems to be refuted by the Admiral's ad-  
vice, and that is that the rebels had raided  
Cavité, where the Spanish naval station was  
located, and where, presumably, large supplies  
of arms and ammunition were kept. If the  
rebels have been supplying themselves with  
arms, it must have been with the Admiral's  
consent, as his dispatch is originally dated from  
Cavité, indicating that he is still in possession.  
The greatest satisfaction prevails here over the  
good work being done, and the effectiveness of  
the blockade being maintained by him.

SPANIARDS HARD UP FOR FOOD.  
HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES—INSURGENTS  
GET ARMS FROM DEWEY.

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Hong Kong, May 15.—The United States  
dispatch-boat Hugh McCulloch arrived here today  
from Manila with dispatches for the United  
States Government. She reports that the Span-  
ish gunboat Callao, from the Caroline Islands,  
recently entered the port of Manila, being ig-  
norant of the outbreak of hostilities between  
Spain and the United States. An American  
warship fired across her bows and signalled her  
to surrender. The demand being disregarded,  
the American ship fired directly at the Spanish  
gunboat, and the latter surrendered.

The population of Manila is reduced to eating  
horseflesh, and the prospect of relief seems far  
distant.

The McCulloch also reports that the Philip-  
pine insurgents applied to Rear-Admiral Dewey  
for his approval of an attack by them on the  
city. The Admiral, it appears, approved the  
plan, provided no excesses were committed.  
The insurgents then proceeded that they had no  
arms, with the exception of machetes, to which  
the Admiral replied:

"Help yourselves at the Cavité Arsenal."

The city of Manila, however, has not yet been  
attacked. About five thousand Spanish troops  
are guarding the road leading from Cavité to  
Manila.

There is no truth in the reported massacre of  
a number of Americans.

TROOPS WILL SAIL TO-NIGHT.  
TO GO ON THE CITY OF PEKING, IN  
COMMAND OF GENERAL OTIS—THEY  
SHOULD ARRIVE BY JUNE 1.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, May 15.—The first military force  
to support Rear-Admiral Dewey on shore in the  
Philippine Islands will leave the United States  
to-morrow, under orders which went forward by  
telegram today. Major-General Elwell S. Otis  
will command the brigade, which is to consist  
of a battalion of the 14th Regular Infantry and  
the 1st Regiment of California volunteers. This  
force will start from San Francisco on the char-  
tered steamer City of Peking to-morrow night,  
and is expected to arrive at Manila about the  
first day of June. The orders to General Otis,  
who is now on his way to San Francisco and  
scheduled to reach there to-night, permit of no  
delay, but instruct him to place the designated  
troops upon the transport and proceed with all  
possible dispatch to report to Admiral Dewey  
and occupy such position ashore as that officer  
may designate, and to continue to act under the  
Admiral's directions until General Merritt in  
person assumes command over the Philippine  
Islands.

The decision to expedite the departure of at  
least a portion of the Philippine contingent was  
reached at the War Department last night, with  
the full approval of General Merritt, who was  
consulted by telephone. It had become evi-  
dent that the entire force of nearly fifteen  
thousand men could not be equipped and placed  
upon transports for another week or ten days,  
and it appeared desirable that Admiral Dewey  
alone should not be compelled to hold Cavité  
and thereby be prevented from further naval  
operations any longer than could possibly be  
avoided. The Navy Department reported that  
the City of Peking was practically ready to sail,  
and requested that her departure should not be  
delayed. The officers of the Army supply de-  
partments in San Francisco reported that they  
could place all necessary provisions and equip-  
ment on the vessel within thirty-six hours, so  
they were immediately directed to begin load-  
ing operations at once. A dispatch was sent to  
the ordnance officer of the Fredrick to supply  
the volunteer regiment with 1,200 new magazine  
rifles and 500 rounds of fixed ammunition per  
gun. These are the first modern regulation  
arms to be issued to volunteer troops.

General Merritt has almost completed his  
work in New-York, and is expected to start for  
San Francisco by the middle of the week, arriv-  
ing there by the time the remaining transports  
are ready. His preparations have been rapidly  
completed, and by the end of the week the total  
force under him will aggregate over fourteen  
thousand men, constituted as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
6th Cavalry.....	3	240
10th Cavalry.....	3	240
14th Infantry.....	9	244
1st Regt. Cal. Vol.	33	630
Total.....	48	630

## THE GUSSIE'S TRIP FAILS.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO LAND  
ARMS IN CUBA.

CAPTAIN DORST FOUND THE ENEMY IN-  
STEAD OF INSURGENTS AT BOTH  
CABANAS AND MATANZAS.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Key West, Fla., May 15.—The steamer Gussie,  
which left Tampa, Fla., on May 10 with two  
companies of the 1st Regular Infantry on board,  
conveying 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of  
ammunition intended for the insurgents in the  
provinces of Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, re-  
mained off the coast of Cuba on Thursday,  
Friday and yesterday, conveyed by the auxil-  
iary gunboat Manning, in a vain attempt to  
land her cargo. Captain J. H. Dorst, of the staff  
of General Miles, headed the expedition, which  
returned here this morning. He said the Gussie  
would return to Tampa.

On Friday morning Captain Dorst abandoned  
the attempt to land at Cabanas and steamed  
eastward to Matanzas, where an arrangement  
had been made with the insurgents to send  
supplies ashore at Point Maya, a mile or so east  
of the entrance to the harbor.

SPANIARDS SHOT TOO SOON.

The Gussie and her convoy yesterday morn-  
ing steamed in to about two miles off shore,  
when the rattle of musketry from a considerable  
force of Spanish soldiers concealed behind  
underbrush warned them that they would re-  
ceive a lively welcome if they landed. The  
Spanish troops seemed to have been furnished  
with information of the contemplated landing  
at both places. After this second failure Cap-  
tain Dorst decided to abandon the attempt to  
land the arms and ammunition and return to  
Key West.

A more disgruntled-looking lot of soldiers than  
those aboard the Gussie this morning it would  
be hard to find. They had received orders not  
to speak of their trip, and suddenly found the  
rall of the Gussie as the Associated Press launch  
ran alongside of her. Grunts were the only  
answers which could be obtained to the ques-  
tions asked. Soon after the arrival of the Gus-  
sie Captain Dorst was rowed ashore, where he  
reported the failure of his expedition by cable  
to the War Department.

WARSHIPS NEEDED TO HELP HIM.

Naval officers here say that if Captain Dorst  
had secured the co-operation of some of the  
ships of the blockading squadron at the place  
selected for the landing the Spanish troops  
ashore could have been shelled, and a way  
would have been cleared for the debarkation of  
the soldiers and the cargo they had in charge.  
But no instructions were given to the ships to  
co-operate with Captain Dorst's expedition, and  
the Gussie, while cruising up and down the  
coast, was several times compelled to heave to  
by vessels whose commanders were under the  
apprehension that she was trying to run the  
blockade.

The United States gunboat Machias, which  
was lying off Matanzas on Friday night, re-  
ported that signal lights were seen ashore east  
of Point Sabilla, and some of her officers say  
they believe the insurgents, having ascertained  
that the rendezvous at Point Maya had been dis-  
covered by the enemy, desired a landing to be made  
at another place.

Captain Dorst did not return empty-handed,  
however. He captured a prisoner of war at  
Cabanas.

TALK WITH CAPTAIN DORST.

Captain Dorst says the failure of the expedi-  
tion was due to the fact that the Cubans were  
unable to meet the landing party at the rendez-  
vous, and the Americans could not land supplies  
with no one to receive them. The arrangements  
for making a landing at Cabanas were made ten  
days ago by Captain Dorst with General Del-  
gado, in command of the insurgent forces in the  
province of Pinar del Rio, and the supplies to  
be landed near Matanzas were to be conveyed  
to General Gomez by a force of insurgents en-  
camped three miles back from the coast line.  
Both of the Cuban parties were unable, appar-  
ently, to appear at the rendezvous, owing to the  
activity of the Spaniards.

The captain is convinced that the Spaniards  
have a good system of communication along  
the coast, and that they can quickly mass  
enough troops to prevent the landing of a small  
force, such as the one he commanded. He be-  
lieves the only way arms and ammunition can  
be sent to the insurgents is to land them under  
the cover of warships, with guns sufficient to  
beat off any attack. Then, he adds, the arms  
and ammunition should be conveyed inland by  
United States soldiers.

THE BRUSH AT CABANAS.

The company which landed through the surf  
at Cabanas had a narrow escape. The soldiers  
were fired on by Spanish cavalry concealed in  
the tangled underbrush, and the fire was rep-  
lied to, with the result that one Spanish officer  
and three men were killed. Only one man on  
the American side was wounded. The latter, a  
newspaper correspondent, received a slight  
wound in the arm. The Wasp and the Manning  
shelled the woods, and covered the retreat of  
the soldiers to the Gussie.

On Friday the Spaniards tried to hit the Gus-  
sie from a masked battery, and some of their  
shells burst close by, but none of the fragments  
struck.

## FRENCH CONSUL SENDS FOR FOOD.

FAMINE PRICES AT SANTIAGO—CONDI-  
TIONS IN HAVANA.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Kingston, Jamaica, May 15.—The French  
cruiser Fulton, from Havana on May 8, ar-  
rived here yesterday and landed thirty-eight  
refugees at the quarantine station. The Fulton  
will now proceed to Santiago de Cuba with pro-  
visions for the French Consul there, who has  
cabled to Kingston requesting that food be sent  
to him, and announcing that famine prices pre-  
vail.

The officers of the Fulton until her arrival  
here had been unable to obtain any definite  
news of the battle of Manila. The first bulle-  
tins received in Havana from Madrid were not  
allowed to be changed, and official Havana in-  
sisted that the honors were about even, as the  
American fleet had been unable to land men.

It appears from what the officers of the Ful-  
ton say that the populace and soldiers at Ha-  
ton say that the populace and soldiers at Ha-  
ton are disheartened by the blockade and the  
improbability of any succor reaching the city.  
A great American invader army is expected  
to land in Cuba shortly. The prices of impor-  
tant food, salt, meat, fish and flour are steadily  
mounting at Havana, but vegetables are to be  
had there in plenty, and there is no probability  
of the troops actually starving until the city  
is beleaguered from the land side.

The British troopship Dilwara has arrived  
here from Halifax with the Leinster Regiment.  
There is no communication with Barbadore,  
St. Vincent, Grenada and Demerara, the cable  
between St. Vincent and St. Lucia having been  
cut, as already reported.

## NAVAL BATTLES.

For detailed information concerning battleships,  
cruisers, monitors, torpedo-boats, with internal  
and external views, see "Scientific American Special  
Navy Supplement," ninety large illustrations, in-  
cludes of statistics and colored map of Cuba; price 25  
cents, all news-stands. Munn & Co., 361 Broadway,  
New-York—Advt.

## SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

## SAGASTA STILL TO LEAD.

NOTHING DEFINITE DECIDED AS TO A  
NEW MINISTRY.

DENIAL THAT THE CHANGE WILL RESULT  
IN A PEACE POLICY—OTHER NEWS  
FROM SPAIN'S CAPITAL.

Madrid, May 15.—All the members of the Span-  
ish Cabinet have resigned. Señor Sagasta will  
communicate the situation to-night to the Queen  
Regent, who will intrust to him the task of  
forming a new Ministry.

It is officially denied that the Cabinet changes  
are connected with a peace movement. On the  
contrary, it is declared, Premier Sagasta's Min-  
istry when the new Cabinet is formed will con-  
tinue to prosecute the war with the full re-  
sources of the country.

11 p. m.—The Cabinet Council this evening  
terminated at 9:30. A Minister declared in an  
interview that nothing definite had been decided  
on as to changes in the Cabinet pending a con-  
ference between the Queen Regent and Señor  
Sagasta.

The official "Correspondencia" publishes a  
note as to Cuban affairs which is much com-  
mented on. It asserts that affairs in Cuba wear  
a more reassuring aspect, that the submission  
of numerous insurgents is expected, and that  
the Spanish negotiations with the principal in-  
surgent chiefs offer possibilities of success.

The Madrid press and people are elated over  
the alleged smartness of Admiral Cervera in  
sending Admiral Villamil to Martinique thirty-  
six hours after the former was well on his way  
toward Havana. While it was supposed that  
Villamil was scouting ahead he was really the  
squadron's rear guard, the Spaniards thus gain-  
ing invaluable time.

Señor Gullon, in reply to a newspaper repre-  
sentative said the Americans were blameworthy  
for bombarding towns without giving notice,  
and added that the Government would address  
a note to the Powers on the subject.

With reference to the speech of Joseph Cham-  
berlain, the British Secretary of State for the  
Colonies, at Birmingham on Friday night, Señor  
Gullon said it had real importance, not  
only for Spain, but for the future of Europe.  
He declared also that a Red Book would be  
presented to the Chamber next Wednesday, in  
which the Government "declares the blockade of  
Cuba ineffective, and expresses the hope that  
the Powers in Europe and America will refuse  
to recognize it."

11:30 p. m.—It is now believed that only Ad-  
miral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Count  
Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, will quit  
the Cabinet.

FOUR NEW MEMBERS, ANYHOW.

GULLON, BERMEJO, MORET AND XIQUENA  
WILL NOT BE IN THE NEXT CABINET.

London, May 15.—A dispatch to "The Times"  
from Madrid, which will be published to-mor-  
row, contains the official denial at the Spanish  
capital that the Cabinet changes are connected  
with a peace movement. "The Times" corre-  
spondent says:

"The conclusion to be drawn from the reor-  
ganization that they are seeking a peaceful  
solution of the question has for the moment been  
abandoned, and the war will be prosecuted  
vigorously. There was a prolonged Cabinet  
council this afternoon, dealing with the crisis,  
and several points were practically settled.  
Señor Sagasta, though weak in health, remains  
President of the Council of Ministers, because  
the Liberals are in a majority in the Chamber,  
and it would be inconvenient to have a Cabinet  
chief, however distinguished, who is not chief  
of the Liberal party."

"Four Ministers—Señor Gullon, Bermejo,  
Moret and Xiquena—will retire, partly for per-  
sonal reasons and partly because of differences  
on important policies. Señor Sagasta will  
choose the strongest Liberals he can find, but  
several of the strongest, notably Señor Gamazo,  
have intimated that they will not take office at  
present."

"It is hoped and expected that General Correa  
(Minister of War, who has valuable qualifica-  
tions for his present post, will remain."

## SAGASTA'S TROUBLED MINISTRY.

CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO THE CRISIS  
IN MADRID.

The Spanish Cabinet which has just resigned  
was composed as follows:

President of the Council—Señor SAGASTA.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor GULLON.  
Minister of Justice—Señor GROZARD.  
Minister of Finance—Señor PUIGERREY.  
Minister of the Interior—Señor CAPEDEON.  
Minister of War—General CORREA.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral BERMEJO.  
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and  
of Public Works—Count XIQUENA.  
Minister for the Colonies—Señor MORET.

The Liberal Cabinet under Sagasta was  
formed shortly after the assassination, on  
August 8, 1897, of Señor Canovas del Castillo  
by an Italian Anarchist named Gudi. General  
Azcarraga, then Minister of War, was first ap-  
pointed President of the Council, and for a time  
the Cabinet remained unchanged. On Septem-  
ber 29 it resigned, and Sagasta assumed office  
on October 4, confronted by the troubles in  
Cuba and in the Philippine Islands. One of  
the first steps taken by Sagasta was to recall  
General Weyler, then Captain-General of Cuba,  
who was succeeded by General Blanco. The  
elections in Spain shortly before the breaking  
out of the war resulted in the return of a large  
Liberal majority to the Cortes.

Diplomatic relations with the United States  
were broken off on April 21. Even then there  
were rumors of trouble in the Spanish Cabinet.  
After the brilliant victory at Manila of the  
United States fleet under Commodore Dewey  
on May 1 the situation became more and more  
strained. Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of  
Marine; General Correa, Minister of War, and  
more than all, Señor Moret, Minister for the  
Colonies, were repeatedly attacked in Parlia-  
ment and in the press. Several of resignations  
tendered or to be tendered have been circulat-  
ing for two weeks.

The difficulty, it appears, is to find men who  
are willing to assume office under the condi-  
tions which now prevail in Spain. An empty  
Treasury, internal disorders and the loss of  
the Philippine Islands, Cuba and Porto Rico  
are not the only problems confronting Spanish  
Ministers. A military dictatorship under Mar-  
shal Martinez de Campos has been discussed.

## CARDENAS BOMBARDED AGAIN.

Madrid, May 15, 10 a. m.—A dispatch from  
Havana says:

"Three American warships have bombarded  
Cardenas with shells, and have destroyed the  
British consulate. The Americans attempted to  
land men and ammunition when the cannonade  
was the hottest. The Spaniards, drawn up on  
shore, repelled hotly to the American fire, in-  
flicting severe losses on the enemy. Seven  
Spaniards were wounded."

## SPAIN'S VICTORY AT PORTO RICO.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, May 15.—  
The British steamer Twickenham, from Scot-  
land, with a cargo of coal for Porto Rico, has  
called here for orders.

The Captain-General of Porto Rico telegraphed  
to the Spanish Consul here yesterday, saying:  
"Eleven American warships have bombarded  
the forts of the town. A heroic defence was  
made. The soldiers are prepared to fight to the  
death. The Americans retreated. Several of  
their ships were damaged and one was towed  
away. It was a Spanish victory."

## WAR NEWS FROM MANY PLACES

SPANISH FLEET STILL AT CURACOA, AND ADMIRAL  
SAMPSON PASSED CAPE HAYTIEN.

## ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM A DMIRAL DEWEY AT MANILA.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH CABINET ARE OUT—SAGASTA TO ORGANIZE A  
NEW MINISTRY—COMMODORE SCHLEY'S SQUADRON ANCHORED OFF  
CHARLESTON—GENERAL OTIS TO SAIL FOR MANILA TO-  
NIGHT WITH TROOPS.

Admiral Sampson's squadron passed Cape Haytien yesterday, but it is not  
known whether it was going south to seek the Spanish fleet or to Key West.

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was still at Curacao yesterday.  
They bought coal, provisions and medicines.

All the warships at Key West have been ordered to get up steam, and the  
activity of naval officers there indicates an early and important naval movement.  
Four vessels of Commodore Schley's Flying Squadron anchored off Charle-  
stown yesterday afternoon. They were to wait for the collier Sterling, which had  
become detached, take coal and proceed to Key West.

All the members of the Spanish Cabinet resigned. Sagasta will attempt to  
form a new Ministry, leaving out Señors Gullon, Moret, Bermejo and Xiquena.

Admiral Dewey has sent another cable dispatch to the Navy Department,  
saying that a strict blockade is maintained; that the rebels are hemming in the  
city, but have made no demonstration; that the Spanish governor will surrender  
soon, and that Dewey could take Manila at any moment. On May 12 he cap-  
tured the gunboat Callao, coming in from the Caroline Islands. The Spaniards  
in Manila are reduced to eating horseflesh.

General Otis will sail to-night on the City of Peking, from San Francisco,  
for Manila, with the first detachment of troops to support Admiral Dewey.

The War Department has issued an order designating the camps at which  
the troops of the several States are to be concentrated; sixty-five thousand had  
been mustered in up to Saturday night, and it was expected that in two weeks  
all would be in the Government camps.

The expedition on the Gussie, under Captain J. H. Dorst, returned to Key  
West, having been unable to find the Cuban insurgents, to whom their cargo of  
arms and ammunition was to be delivered.

Fishermen captured off the coast of Cuba say that practically all the recon-  
centrados are dead.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale sailed west from St. Thomas.

## FATE OF RECONCENTRADOS. WHAT'S UP AT KEY WEST?

MOST OF THEM, IT IS SAID, HAVE  
STARVED.

ROBBED OF THEIR SUPPLIES, THEY HAVE  
BEEN DRIVEN TO THE BARREN LANDS  
BETWEEN SPANISH AND CUBAN LINES.  
(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Key West, Fla., May 15.—The conditions in  
Havana, resulting from the blockade, are being  
gradually brought out by information obtained  
from fishing smacks and other small vessels  
captured off the coast. Affairs at Havana now  
appear to be worse than at any time since the  
Weyler régime. The fishermen who at first  
braved the blockade for the high price which  
fish brought in Havana now run the risk not  
for money but for the food which they obtain  
from the sea. A number of these men have been  
captured at different times by various vessels  
of the blockading fleet, nearly all of them being  
released after having been questioned by our  
officers. They agree in picturing the state of  
things at Havana as being pitiful in the ex-  
tremes.

The Associated Press dispatch-hunt, Kate  
Spencer, has accumulated all the facts obtain-  
able along the blockading line, the latest news  
coming through two captures made by the gun-  
boat Machias. The Machias has just returned  
here for the first time since the blockade  
opened, making the longest continuous service  
of any blockading vessel off Cuba.

BREAD BETTER THAN MONEY.

The Machias caught two fishing boats off Ha-  
vana just before her return here. The Ameri-  
cans offered the fishermen money for part of  
their catch, as the fish were needed on board,  
but the fishermen demurred at taking money,  
saying they preferred to have bread, and adding  
that they were desperately hungry.

When asked about the prevalence of yellow  
fever at Havana, the fishermen said there was  
little sickness at the Cuban capital, but there  
was much starvation. The reconcentrados were  
nearly all dead, or had been expelled from the  
city to die in the suburbs. This agrees with  
other reports from Havana and Matanzas, to  
the effect that the Spanish authorities, on the  
departure of the American consuls, seized all the  
relief supplies and applied them to the use of  
the army. The Spaniards then drove the recon-  
centrados into the desolated sections of the  
country between the coast towns and the in-  
surgent lines, the regions described by Senator  
Foraker and others as being too barren and  
desolate to support grasshoppers.

## INSURGENTS WON'T RECEIVE THEM.

The insurgents themselves have been chary  
of receiving reconcentrados, and hundreds of  
the latter, having no friends in the insurgent  
camps, have been left to starve between the  
lines, which they have done.

About Havana the situation is even worse.  
Hundreds of reconcentrados from Los Fosos,  
the big reconcentrado barracks in Havana, were  
too weak to walk out of town, and fell in the  
streets or died in the suburbs, where flocks of  
vultures, "Weyler's chickens," as they are now  
termed in Havana, have feasted on the bodies.  
In Matanzas this feature of the situation is  
equally distressing.

The fishermen who have been brought here  
soon became reconciled to capture, which means  
food and decent treatment. They say that if  
the blockade continues much longer bread riots  
must follow in all the large towns, as food is  
reserved exclusively for the army, thus forcing  
many men to enlist who would not otherwise  
do so. Certain of the most desperate of the  
city up in the event of the authorities decid-  
ing to capitulate to the American forces.

## NO WARSHIPS AT TENERIFFE.

Southampton, May 15.—The British steamer  
Gaul, from Table Bay on April 23, for this port,  
by way of Tenerife, Canary Islands, arrived  
here today. She left Tenerife on May 9, and  
on that day martial law was declared on the  
Island.

Captain O'Donoghue, one of the passengers  
on board the Gaul, who is on his way to join  
the United States Army, said there were seven  
thousand troops at Tenerife, of which number  
one thousand are artillerymen, and six thousand  
men were working day and night, throwing up  
breastworks and bastions to double the strength  
of the fortifications at all vulnerable points.  
The Captain said it would require a strong fleet  
to take the island. He believed the waters of  
the harbor were not mined, and said that the  
Spanish soldiers are of excellent physique and  
as fine a body of men as he had ever seen.

A 1,200-ton vessel, loaded with ammunition,  
had just discharged her cargo as the Gaul  
sailed.

There were no signs of Spanish warships at  
Teneriffe.

24 HOURS OF SOLID COMFORT  
can be had on the limited trains of the New-York  
Central between New-York and the West every day  
in the year. Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.  
See time-table, this paper.—Advt.

## REPORTS OF THE FLEETS.

## SAMPSON'S FLEET OFF HAYTI.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON STILL AT  
CURACOA YESTERDAY.

THE SPANIARDS BUY COAL AND PROVISIONS  
IN CURACOA—CAPE HAYTIEN TALKED  
OF AS AN AMERICAN BASE.

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Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 15.—The United  
States torpedo-boat Porter and the storeship  
Supply, which have been here waiting orders,  
have sailed to join Admiral Sampson's squad-  
ron.

The squadron passed Cape Haytien to-day. It  
is uncertain whether it will turn southward to  
meet the Spanish fleet or go first to Key West.  
It is expected that this place may be used as  
a base of supplies for the fleet.

No news of the reported capture of the auxil-  
iary cruiser Yale, formerly the American Line  
steamer Paris, has been received here, and the  
report is discredited.

Curacao, May 15.—The Spanish cruisers Maria  
Teresa, Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo and Cris-  
tobal Colon and the torpedo-boat destroyers  
Pluton and Terror, which arrived off the harbor  
yesterday morning, are still here.

Only the Maria Teresa and Viscaya were ad-  
mitted to the port. They have bought coal,  
provisions and medicines, and still remain in the  
harbor. The other warships are outside wait-  
ing.

The statement that the torpedo-boat destroyer  
Terror is with the squadron of Admiral Cervera  
conflicts with previous statements that the ves-  
sel had been definitely located at Martinique,  
where she was being docked for repairs. Prob-  
ably the Curacao dispatch should read "Furore"  
instead of "Terror."

Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, May 15.—  
All of the wounded of the United States fleet  
are doing well.

There has been no firing by the American  
warships since the bombardment of the forts  
at San Juan de Porto Rico.

The cable connecting San Juan de Porto Rico  
with the outside world has been cut at St. Louis.  
The Spanish torpedo-gunboat Terror is being  
docked at Port de France, Martinique.

## SCHLEY AT CHARLESTON.

FOUR SHIPS OF THE FLYING SQUADRON  
ANCHORED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—  
TO GO ON TO KEY WEST.

On Board the Flashlight Brooklyn, Flying  
Squadron, off Charleston, S. C., May 15.—The  
four vessels of war, comprising the major por-  
tion of the Flying Squadron, Commodore Schley,  
anchored off Charleston Bar, nine miles from  
Charleston City at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon,  
after having been at sea for three days, and  
with no sign of the Spanish cruisers or torpedo-  
boats said to be in this locality.

The pilots were dropped at Cape Henry Friday  
night, and the squadron proceeded to sea at a  
10-knot squadron speed. At sunset active battle  
preparations were made. Ports were closed  
with steel covers, hatch-covers covered, the  
main batteries of the ships loaded, and men sent